(Xth Year.) THE (No. 1384)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1792.

TURIN, *June* 12.

ON the frontiers of Virsia the French are forming a camp of 20,000 men—10,000 of them are already arrived. An equal number of our troops has been sent off to oppose them. An English ship of war arrived at Villa ca, and inquired after six men of war, who appeared off the coast, to reconnoitre. They are supposed to be French.

A Russian fleet is expected soon at Leghorn, and great preparations are making for its reception.

Doctor Frank, professor of physic of the university of Pavia, has been taken into custody in that city, on suspicion of carrying on a secret correspondence with the Jacobins.

The whole company of the regiment of artillery, at Milan, has been ordered to Trieste, it being suspected by the French with to make an attack on that port.

STOCKHOLM, *July* 3.

The empress of Russia has sent proposals to the duke of Sudermania, to send a body of troops, in conjunction with 12,000 Russians against France. These proposals were brought by count de Stackelberg, and the Russian minister, who received them by a courier that arrived on Sunday last from Peterburgh.

TREVES, *July* 15.

Hostilities will not take place till after the publication of the manifesto of the confederated powers. These are the principal articles of that important act. 1st. The powers declare that they do not design to make war against the king nor the French people, still less to dictate laws to them; and that they are only armed against those who, after having overthrown the throne, threaten the general safety of all Europe to-day.—2dly. That they enter into France only to restore to the king the free exercise of his lawful authority, and the means of concerting with the French nation the measures which circumstances, and the return of tranquillity, make necessary.—3dly. To render the bodies in authority responsible for all attempts which might be committed in the spirit of incivism or otherwise, against the royal family or the rights prescribed by the seditious.

PARIS, *July* 16.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, July 15.

LETTER from M. LA FAYETTE to the KING.

"SIRE,

I have the honour to send your majesty the copy of a letter to the national assembly, in which your majesty will find the expression of sentiments that have animated my whole life. The king knows with what zeal, with what constancy, I have been at all times attached to the cause of liberty, to the sacred principles of humanity, equality and justice. He knows that I have always the adversary of factions, the enemy of disorders, and that no power which I thought unjust, was ever acknowledged by me. He knows my devotion to his constitutional authority, and my attachment to his person. Such, Sire, are the basis of my letter to the national assembly; such will be those of my conduct towards my country and your majesty, amidst the storms which so many combinations, hostile and factious, strive to draw upon us.

It belongs not to me, Sire, to give to my opinions or measures a higher degree of importance than the unconnected acts of a simple citizen ought to possess; but the expression of my thoughts was always free, and on this occasion becomes a duty; and although I might have fulfilled this duty sooner, if, instead of being to be heard from the midst of a camp, my voice had been to issue from the retreat from which it was drawn by the dangers of my country, I cannot think that any public function, any personal consideration, releases me from exercising this duty of freedom, this right of a freeman.

Persist, Sire, strong in the authority which the national will has delegated to you, in the generous resolution of defending the principles of the constitution against all their enemies. Let this resolution, supported by all the acts of your private life, as by a firm and invincible of the royal power, become the gage of victory, which, above all in the moments of crisis, must fall to be established between the representation established by the people, and their hereditary representative. It is in this resolution, Sire, that for your country and for yourself are glory and safety.—Around you will find the friends of liberty—all good citizens, ranged around your throne, to defend it against the machinations of the rebellious, and the conspiracies of the factious. And I, Sire, who, in their ranks, hastened, have found the recompence of my [illegible]—I will always merit it by my [illegible] the cause to which my whole life is devoted, and by my fidelity to the oath which I have taken to the nation, the law and the king.

"Such, Sire, are the unalterable sentiments—of which I subjoin the homage and that of my respect.

(Signed) "LA FAYETTE."

LETTER

From the king of the French (in his own hand) to marshal Luckner, June 30.

"I received with pleasure the account that you give me of the state of the troops, and of their dispositions. I request you to express to the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates my sensibility for the marks of interest and attachment which they have given me in the present circumstances. Tell them that my part is finally taken, that I shall never change it, and that I am ready to perish with them in the support of the liberty and independence of our country. I do not doubt but they participate in my sentiments. As to you, Marshal, you have given too many proofs of your attachment to the constitution to doubt of your wish for the re-establishment in the kingdom of the public peace, and the authority of the laws.

(Signed) "LOUIS.

"An exact copy, ALEX. BERTHIER."

Second letter from the king to marshal Luckner.

"I understand, Monsieur, that many general officers, and others, employed in your army, desire to give in their resignation. In our present circumstances, you will, no doubt, make use of all the authority which your conduct and principles give you, to represent to them how pernicious to the public cause such conduct would be. Their attachment to me is another powerful reason which ought to engage them to remain in the service, and to second my unalterable resolution to defend our country against all its enemies.

(Signed) "LOUIS.

"An exact copy, ALEX. BERTHIER."

PROCLAMATION of the KING.

"Frenchmen cannot hear without concern, that a multitude, excited by some factious persons, came with arms in their hands into the king's palace, drawing a piece of cannon even into the guard-room; that they broke open the doors of his apartment with axes, and there audaciously abusing, by assuming the name of the nation, attempted to obtain by force the sanction which his majesty had constitutionally refused to two decrees.

"The king opposed to the menaces and insults of these factious persons only his conscience and his love for the public weal.

"The king does not know at what point they would stop; but he thinks it right to inform the French nation, that violence, to whatever excess it may be carried, shall never tear from him his consent to whatever he shall think contrary to the public interest. He exposes, without regret, his own peace, and his personal safety; he gives up, even without pain, the enjoyment of the rights which belong to all men, and which the law ought to respect in him as well as in all citizens; but, as the hereditary representative of the French nation, he has severe duties to fulfil, and though he will make the sacrifice of his own repose, he will not sacrifice his duties.

"If those who wish to overthrow the monarchy have need of one crime more, they may commit it.—In the crisis in which he finds himself, the king will, to the last moment, give to all the constituted powers, the example of that courage and firmness which can alone save the empire. In consequence he orders all the administrative and municipal bodies to watch over the lives and properties of the people.

"Given at Paris, the 22d of June, 1792, the fourth year of Liberty.

(Signed) "LOUIS.

And under, "TERRIER."

On the federation day a circumstance took place while the king was at the military school, which is known to very few but those present. About 1200 national grenadiers, who formed the escort of the royal family to [illegible] the Thuilleries, being assembled in the court of the military school, one of them addressed his brother soldiers, told them there was a probability that some evil minded persons might make an attempt upon the king, he invited them all to swear mutually to defend their king to the last moment; the suggestion operated like the electric spark, they all to a man knelt down, and with their hands uplifted, called to Heaven to witness their oath; to which they even added, that in case of any future danger, they should all repair to the palace at the common rendezvous, and make a rampart of their bodies before their sovereign. ——The officer of the guard informed the king of this transaction; his majesty descended from the saloon to the court yard; the tears flood in his eyes; he could say no more than, "My children! My brave comrades!" He passed along the rank shaking hands with the foremost men. An expressive silence terminated this affecting scene!

The grenadiers keep their word: when the king joined the national assembly, to attend the altar, they formed a line three deep at each side, and, contrary to order, even ascended the altar with the king; in vain the federists and pikemen attempted to enter their ranks, claiming equally the same honour of approaching their hereditary representative; their only answer was "the king is confided to our care; you can pass;"—a second, but ineffectual, attempt was made to force the guard, and to ascend the altar; they continued firm, and never quitted the king until they had left him safe in the Thuilleries.

I must mention to you another fact; during the reading the oath, the king kept his usual tone of voice, but when he came towards the end, he fixed his eyes on M. Petion, and raising his voice, spoke these words, so as to be heard at an immense distance, "Je jure de faire respecter la Loi." The cries of Vive la Nation—Vive le Roi, were on the instant, and indiscriminately, uttered by every spectator.

July 17. No other accidents have as yet transpired, except the following which did not, however, occur till the day after the fete. A soldier in a tavern heard some one cry out—"to the devil with La Fayette," he instantly grasped his sabre, and wounded in the thigh the man who had made this exclamation. A second accident more fatal in its consequences occured. Two soldiers were drinking together, one of them called out, "Live Petion,"—the other, "Live La Fayette," This was quite enough to produce a rencontre; they fought, and one of them was left dead on the spot. A man was also killed at the Palais Royal; but fell in consequence of having violated the injunctions of the police.

July 18. General Luckner, being called upon by the assembly to be very particular in his military details, refused acquiescence, saying that he conceived it his duty to be unreservedly explicit only with the king, the supreme chief of the army. The assembly were resolved to be revenged for this *rap on the knuckles*, nor did they wait long for an occasion, as general Luckner was coming out the next day from one of the committee rooms, a Jacobin hector, as he passed him exclaimed—"There is another traitor, I have a very great mind to cane the fellow." The report was made to the assembly; and the assembly, as on all other occasions, got rid of the business by the aid of the order of the day!

The veteran marshal, as is reported, came to town in order to concert some military operations: some people say La Fayette is in town too; others that he is ill in Flanders; but certain it is he is absent from the army. What strange and unaccountable proceedings! two generals absent while their armies are in the presence of the enemy; they ordered such matters better in the reign of the Bastile.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

On the night of the 13th instant, forty Hulons were repulsed by two young women of the name of Fernieg, who attacked them at the head of some volunteers hastily collected. These amazons not only led the troops but began the attack, being the first to discharge their muskets in the face of the enemy.

At Arles, twenty-two priests were lately hung up by the mob, two others were murdered at Bourdeaux, and their heads carried upon pikes through the town. At Limoges, the Jacobins murdered another clergyman, merely for having an old *fowling piece* in his house.

Paul Jones died a few days ago in this metropolis, in the utmost poverty. Colonel Blackden was obliged to raise a small sum of money, by way of subscription, in order to bury him.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, July 17.

The ministers of foreign affairs transmitted a letter of M. Maisonneuve, ambassador in Suabia, which contained the intelligence, that couriers are dispatched over all parts of Germany, with orders to all Austrian troops not to lose a moment in advancing, but to proceed by forced marches, as quickly as possible.

Intelligence had been announced, that the Austrians had taken the city of Orchies, two leagues from Lisle. The president informed the assembly that the place was retaken by our troops.

M. Lejosne informed the assembly, that the Austrians had there committed pillage and assassinations.

The secretaries announced a memorial of M. Luckner, subjoined to his letter. By this memorial he points out, as an useful measure, a levy of three men in every community, and demands a mode of military punishment to be exercised at the discretion of the generals. He also demands an augmentation of a hundred and thirty thousand men, to bring the number of the army to four hundred thousand men. This request was, however, anticipated by the decree passed in the morning.

LONDON,

July 26. Paine's trial for his libels against the constitution has been postponed till the sittings after next term. Messieurs Erskine and Pigott, it is reported, are retained as his counsel.

A pretender to the throne of the great Mogul is ſaid to have appeared upon the northern frontiers of that empire with an army of Abyſſinians and Arabians. He calls himſelf Gouhur Khan.

A Frenchman has been ſeized at Franckfort, ſuſpected of an intention to aſſaſſinate the emperor.—He had ſtepped into the monarch's antichamber—ſome papers were found concealed in his wig—and he had two piſtols about him, loaded each of them with a brace of balls.

July 28. The French king has publiſhed a proclamation, ſtating that the kingdom is in danger, and urging all his ſubjects immediately to take up arms.

As faſt as the French army under Luckner, and that lately commanded by Fayette, retire, the Auſtrians preſs on to take their ground, and are now forcing their route, by Bavay, towards the interior part of the kingdom.

The duke of Brunſwick has iſſued a proclamation, forbidding, on pain of death, every Pruſſian from entering the camp of the French emigrants, and every French emigrant from entering the Pruſſian camp. The chevalier de Naulder, either not having heard of the proclamation, or imagining that the penalties would not be rigorouſly inflicted, attempted to enter the Pruſſian camp, and was ſhot dead by the centinel. Count d'Egmont is to command the right wing of the army of the princes, but it is not reſolved that this army ſhall act at all.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, *September* 4.

Extract of a letter from Fort Knox, (Vincennes) dated June 15, 1792.

"I at preſent am in the midſt of a number of Indians, and we have the beſt intelligence from the hoſtile tribes. The Indians on the river appear middling peaceable, owing chiefly, I believe, to our retaining their priſoners at Fort Waſhington. All the intelligence we have from the Miami villages, (the ſavages rendezvous) corroborates ſo far, that the Indians are again determined to fight us, and will be in double the number this year than what they were laſt, as they have got a great many from over the lakes, who come for the take of plunder. They have removed all their old men and ſquaws to an interior part of the country, a place of ſafety. The Britiſh give them every encouragement, and ſupply them with arms, ammunition, proviſion, cloathing, and all things they ſtand in need of; therefore, in my humble opinion, without a very reſpectable army takes the field, including a number of good rifle-men, well appointed, well cloathed and diſciplined, well commanded, and proceed with a great deal of caution, we will only make bad worſe and gain nothing."

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 10.

A gentleman lately arrived from Peterſburgh, in Ruſſia, informs us, that from the day that the news of the late king of Sweden's aſſaſſination had arrived, the empreſs gave orders for all the Frenchmen who had emigrated to her dominions, to depart immediately, from a preſumption that Guſtavus had been poiſoned, &c. by the revolutioniſts of France; and although the fact turned out, that the king was not cut off by French policy, but by the Swediſh nobles, ſtill the empreſs was alarmed at the name of a Frenchman. This has obliged many French people, who were twenty years reſident at Peterſburgh, to leave it, ſome with, and others without their wives and children.

Sept. 11. A report has been made to the national aſſembly reſpecting the murder of Dillon. M. Carnot, after having given an affecting detail of the misfortunes of that officer, and the cruel ſituation of three children, and a woman to whom he was attached, propoſed to legitimate the children, and eſtabliſh the marriage of Dillon with Madame Bellerine; to raiſe a monument to the memory of M. M. Dillon, and Berthois; to allow their widows a penſion of 1500 livres each, and 800 livres yearly to each of the children, till they ſhall reach the age of twenty-one, the time they can enter the ſervice; and laſtly, to give the croſs of St. Louis to the two aids-de-camp of Dillon. All theſe were decreed except the monument.

ANNAPOLIS, *September* 20.

ASSIZE of BREAD.

City of Annapolis.

By the MAYOR's COURT, September 15, 1792.

THE aſſize of bread, regulated to commence on the firſt of October next.

Teſt. A. GOLDER, clerk.

	lb.	oz.
1d. Loaf, Superfine Flour to weigh.	0	6¼
2d.	0	13
4d.	1	10
6d.	2	7
8d.	3	4
1s3.	4	14

To the CITIZENS of Anne-Arundel and of Prince-George's county.

Gentlemen,

I HAD been induced to offer my ſervices, not only from its appearing to be the ſentiment of our part of the county to exclude col. Mercer, but becauſe I had formed an opinion of my own from his ſpeech at Prince George's county court, that he was not a proper political character to repreſent the diſtrict in congreſs; and I am now induced, from other circumſtances alſo, to take an active part in the election, and a decided oppoſition to him, by ſtating to you the reaſons I found my own opinion on, which will have no more weight with you than your own judgments ſhall dictate on conſidering his reply. But, before I proceed to particulars, let me do juſtice to col. Mercer's popular powers, by confeſſing I was much pleaſed with his ſpeech, as a ſpeech, but, the more I reflected on the ſubſtance of it, the better was I ſatisfied that the greater his powers of oratory, the greater was the object to keep him out of congreſs, ſo long as he poſſeſſed his preſent political bias and diſpoſition.

1. The firſt ground for concluding him an improper character, was derived from his charge againſt captain Campbell, by his ſtating, among other things, that capt. Campbell had produced ſuch an account between him and the ſtate, to a committee of your legiſlature, on a little bit of paper, and written in ſuch a manner, that a ſtore-boy would have been kicked out of a common counting houſe for—when it appeared to my ſatisfaction, from the pubic information of Mr. Craik, who was alſo one of the committee, that the bit of paper alluded to by col. Mercer, was ſo far from being an account between him and the public, that it was nothing more than memorandums of his opinion what the ſeveral funds of the ſtate would yield in future, to enable the committee to report whether a direct tax on the people would be neceſſary, as this was at firſt col. Mercer's opinion.—Now, Gentlemen, rather than ſuppoſe col. Mercer capable of ſuch miſrepreſentation to anſwer his own electioneering purpoſes, I have determined to conſider it only a miſtake of his.—But, if he is capable of ſuch a groſs miſtake in ſo plain a caſe, to apprehend theſe memorandums as to the future funds, to be capt. Campbell's accounts with the public as their agent, is not this ſome evidence with you as well as myſelf, of his unfitneſs to repreſent your diſtrict.

2. The ſecond ground of my objection was, his impeaching the abilities of the ſecretary of your treaſury, and the exiſting meaſures of the government, by reprobating the funding ſyſtem, and aſſerting the ſix per cents were irredeemable for ever, if not redeemed within the 12 years. Here I again apprehend the colonel is very much miſtaken; and, indeed, let any one read your ſix per cents, and he will have no doubt but that the government may pay off the whole principal, even a hundred years hence, without any breach of faith, law or contract; and ſo far from the irredeemable part of the funding ſyſtem being faulty, that it has been one of the great means of giving the American paper a preference to the European. For what inducement could a foreigner have to ſell his ſtock in his own country and bring his money here to buy in America, if the government could, the very next moment, reduce it to four per cent. or pay off the principal?

But the cry of col. Mercer is, we can now borrow in Europe as much money as we pleaſe at four per cent. but the ſecretary's ſyſtem has ſaddled us with ſix per cent. and we have not the liberty to pay either with four per cent. intereſt, or even to pay the principal, or any part of it, where the day of payment has elapſed. The gentleman does not reflect that it has been under this our ſecretary's prudent adminiſtration that we have acquired a national character, and enables the government to borrow theſe large ſums he ſpeaks of, and alſo that the only evidence he produces againſt the funding ſyſtem, is this good effect, partly derived from the very ſyſtem itſelf—Therefore I apprehend col. Mercer is not only miſtaken in his ideas of the funding ſyſtem, but particularly ſo in a very plain caſe, that of the ſix per cents not being redeemable for ever after the preſent times of payment have lapſed, which is additional evidence that there is a defect in his political character.

3. The third ground is, his endeavouring to prejudice the people particularly againſt one of the meaſures of your government, that of the exciſe. This I apprehend is from his want of reflecting, that the reaſon it was formerly "ſo odious to America," is now done away by our independence—For, before the Britiſh government would have reaped the benefit of our expence, but ſince our independence the former objection to this kind of revenue does not exiſt, or at leaſt there are no modes of taxation but what objections equally founded might be made againſt them.—I will preſume this alſo an error in judgment, rather than willful intention to diſguſt you with your adminiſtration—but, in either caſe, is it not an objection to his being re-elected?

4. The fourth ground is, his publicly impeaching 24 of your members of congreſs, not only without naming them, but alſo without any kind of evidence offered to enable the audience to conclude, that it was any thing more than his aſſertion—Thus ungenerouſly confounding the innocent with the guilty, (if any there are) ſince the ſuſpicions of the public muſt of courſe include the whole body, for want of opportunity of diſcriminating, by their names not being given by col. Mercer—and thus deſtroying the confidence of the people in their adminiſtrators, on which their happineſs ſo much depends; and, admitting for a moment the fact to be as he repreſents, yet, the very imprudence of aſſerting ſuch a thing without diſcrimination or evidence, is proof of his unfitneſs to repreſent the prudence or liberality of our diſtrict, being, in his own words, "one of the moſt enlightened diſtricts in the whole ſtate."

5. The fifth ground is, col. Mercer's publicly impeaching the integrity of your ſecretary of the treaſury, ſaying, in effect, that "he was both buyer and ſeller of ſtock;" that "he had purchaſed in ſuch a manner as to favour a particular ſet of men;" that "he gave 20s. when others were buying at 18s. and that "he gave 18s. when he was *offered* at 14s." Now, Gentlemen, as I have the higheſt opinion of the ſecretary's integrity, I cannot poſſibly help what my own feelings ſuggeſted on this occaſion, which is, that col. Mercer is at leaſt very much miſtaken; or, admitting for a moment what he ſays to be true, that he was yet equally imprudent in thus publicly bringing forward charges of ſuch importance without the leaſt degree of proof whatever being offered by him—and, Gentlemen, is not the natural preſumption, if he is ſo imprudent to charge ſo boldly without offering teſtimony, in a caſe of ſuch importance, that he will be ſo in other matters of conſequence.

6. When I repreſented to him the impropriety of charging the ſecretary without producing ſome proof, and that it was one of the grounds of my oppoſition to his being re-elected, his reply was, that he thought himſelf juſtifiable in ſaying every thing he *believed* of the ſecretary, becauſe he could trace his preſent oppoſition to his election up to the ſecretary himſelf."—I conſider him as much miſtaken here as he is in your ſecretary's wanting integrity, which is the only additional evidence of his unfitneſs to repreſent you. For you muſt have too high an opinion of even the impropriety of the ſecretary's conduct, to believe him capable of interfering in our elections, at leaſt till ſufficient proof is brought to eſtabliſh it.

7. And laſtly, I have not only been more inclined to conclude col. Mercer an improper character, but alſo to take, for the firſt time in my life, an active part in an election, from his denouncing, that "he would oppoſe any man through life that ſhould oppoſe his preſent election;" and when the impropriety of this ſentiment was obſerved to him, he at firſt denied it, but finding it fixed on him, he ſaid, "he did make uſe of it, he meant it for you," addreſſing himſelf to Mr. William Harwood.—As I was not preſent, it is proper I ſhould give my author, which is Mr. Stephen Steward, and who related it (in the preſence alſo of Mr. Turner Wootton) with leave to make uſe of his name.—My reflection immediately was, does this man ſuppoſe himſelf ſo much of a Jupiter that the bare threat of his thunder is to deter every freeman of the diſtrict from canvaſſing his public conduct, or prevent his re-election being publicly propoſed, if he is thought an improper perſon to repreſent our ſentiments?—I leave the impropriety of the ſentiment of col. Mercer's to your particular conſideration.

Thus, Gentlemen, I have ſtated the grounds of my preſent conduct, and why I think any decent character, with only intereſt ſimilar to your own, preferable to col. Mercer—indeed, any man who would conſider every act of the government baſtardly, if not begotten by himſelf—One, who, from a reſidence ſpeaking, would not get his judgment warped by taking too early a part in debate—One who has patriotiſm enough to liſten to both ſides of a queſtion, and then to determine according to your particular intereſt as near as the general good will admit, without ſuffering himſelf to be made a tool of, either by the adminiſtration, or thoſe who are oppoſed to the government or its exiſting meaſures—One who has not ſought the truſt of your officers of government, or would act in ſuch a manner as to deſtroy the confidence of the people in its adminiſtration, or have occaſion to "hide duſt in their eyes," but would, if he had any thing on, act prudently, and keep the thing to himſelf, if he had proof, and would then regularly impeach—and have turned out of office—Or, in fewer words, one who would be inclined to repreſent the prudence of our "enlightened" diſtrict, rather than its paſſion or oratory.——Before I conclude, let us pauſe—conſider—if we are not treating col. Mercer as his gueſts we are, with "ingratitude."—*He* who did that—*He* who did the other—*He* who has done ſo much for you in the field of "blood" "whoſe blood now ſtains the ground of Penſylvania"—*He* "who was the firſt man in all America that ſuggeſted the idea of a general government"—*He* who took ſo much pains to bring it forward and eſtabliſh it—*He* who, ſince it has been eſtabliſhed, has done ſo much for the happineſs of the people, by his endeavours to promote a confidence in it and its meaſures—ſuch a great and good man, now "ſo have a ſet of ſpeculators ſent out from the treaſury to him," it muſt certainly has the appearance of ingratitude.

But, Gentlemen, if you can vote for any other without charging your conſciences with ingratitude to col. Mercer, which I would not wiſh you to do on this or any other occaſion, I ſhall only obſerve as to Mr. John Thomas, who has offered you his ſervices, that intereſts ſimilar to your own, that even if we had not a perſonal acquaintance with him, yet this circumſtance alone would be evidence of his fitneſs to repreſent you—That one of col. Mercer's *favourite* knowledge of *men and things* ſhould not have been able to narrow up any other objection againſt him than his being a Quaker, (omitting, at the ſame time, that he is a *ſect-one*) and then aſks you, "Is he a character to defend your rights in congreſs, whoſe principles are, inſtead of defence, if one cheek is ſmote, to turn the other." And, as a politician, to be guarded againſt all poſſible events, I therefore declare, I am at the public's ſervice, if any thing ſhould happen to Mr. John Thomas, in whoſe favour I have declined a poll being taken for your reſpectful and obedient ſervant,

DAVID R[illegible]

Bladenſburg, Prince-George's county,
Sept. 17, 1792.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, in Upper-Marlborough, on Thurſday the eighth day of Nov[ember] next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day,

TWENTY valuable NEGROES, conſiſting of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN. Among them are a valuable blackſmith, a young woman who is a good cook, and the others, which are grown, good plantation labourers. This property will be ſold on a credit of two and three years, the purchaſers to give bonds with approved ſecurity, the intereſt to be paid annually.

HANNAH WEST, Executrix of
Stephen Weſt, deceaſed.

Woodyard, Auguſt 28, 1792.

...the CITIZENS of Anne-Arundel and Prince-George's counties.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING frequently heard it expreſſed, with reſpect to your next delegation to congreſs, that there were objections both to col. Mercer and capt. Campbell, and at the ſame time a wiſh, that ſome other perſon would come forward; I am therefore induced to offer my ſervices, that, if it ſhould be the wiſh alſo of a majority of the citizens of the diſtrict, I may be thereby enabled to avoid electing either of them—And, as my ſentiments with reſpect to government, may not be ſufficiently known, I think it proper to publiſh them on this occaſion, that you may ſee in time, whether they are ſuch as would probably incline me to vote and act in congreſs in oppoſition to your ſentiments.—My idea is, that the great ſource of political happineſs is the *confidence* the people themſelves have in their government—That, although government be very imperfect as to its *principles*, yet the people may be very happy if they could only have a confidence in its adminiſtration, and that, although a government be *perfect*, yet the people cannot poſſibly be happy if their confidence in it ſhould by any means be deſtroyed—therefore, (though a politician ought always to be guarded againſt encroachments on the rights of the people) I ſhould be induced, in caſes of *doubt*, to act and vote in ſupport of the meaſures of the government, and in ſuch a manner as would have the leaſt tendency to deſtroy the confidence of the people in the perſons into whoſe hands they had entruſted the adminiſtration. As capt. Campbell has declined, I ſhall only obſerve as to col. Mercer, that unleſs you believe his political ſentiments are ſuch as would induce him to act *more* in conformity to your wiſhes than myſelf, you will judge for yourſelves whether that ſentiment of *rotation* to be derived from the principles of free government, ought to be a ſufficient inducement or not, to prevent your continuing him in preference to electing

Your reſpectful and obedient ſervant,

DAVID ROSS.

Prince-George's county, Sept. 8, 1792.

To the CITIZENS of ANNE-ARUNDEL and PRINCE-GEORGE's counties, and the city of ANNAPOLIS.

Gentlemen,

AT the ſolicitation of many of my friends, I am induced to come forward and offer myſelf as a candidate for your favour, at the enſuing election for a repreſentative of the ſecond diſtrict in congreſs. On this occaſion, I earneſtly requeſt your votes, and am, with great reſpect,

Yours,

JOHN THOMAS.

Weſt river, September 11, 1792.

To the CITIZENS of ANNE-ARUNDEL and PRINCE-GEORGE's counties.

Gentlemen,

AS the object of offering my ſervices is effected by the coming forward of Mr. John Thomas, I therefore decline having a poll taken at the next election for your reſpectful and obedient ſervant,

DAVID ROSS.

Annapolis, September 11, 1792.

By order of the Chancellor,

A PUBLIC SALE will commence on the ſecond Tueſday in October, and will continue until ſold, of the property of STEPHEN CLARK, ſaddler, in the city of Annapolis, conſiſting of a variety of bound books of numerous denominations, a library of various kinds, many articles of dry goods, and ſundry houſehold furniture, for the benefit of the creditors of the ſaid Stephen Clark. The terms of ſale will be made known before its commencement.

JOSEPH CLARK, Truſtee.

All perſons indebted to the ſaid Stephen Clark are deſired to make immediate payment to the truſtee.

Annapolis, September 19, 1792.

Anne-Arundel county, September 16, 1792.

THE ſubſcriber having conveyed all his property to truſtees, for the benefit of his creditors, and finding that there is reaſon to apprehend that the ſame will be inſufficient to pay all claims againſt him, is conſtrained to give this public notice to his creditors, that he intends to prefer a petition to the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, for an act of inſolvency.

W. WORTHINGTON.

ON the ſecond Wedneſday in November next an election will be held, in the city of Annapolis, for electors for the purpoſe of chooſing a preſident and vice-preſident of the United States.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

THE ſubſcriber being unable to diſcharge his debts intends to petition the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, for an act of inſolvency.

WILLIAM KEENE, jun.

Worceſter county, September 12, 1792.

Bacon's Laws

To be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS.

Where may be had, the late edition of the LAWS of MARYLAND. And alſo, a few copies of the laws, ſince that publication.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

ON TUESDAY the 9th day of October, 1792, will be run for, over the courſe near this city, the JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of FORTY GUINEAS, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, being the property of a member of the Club; aged to carry 126 pounds, ſix years old to carry 120 pounds, five years old 110 pounds, four years old 98 pounds, and three years old a catch. Heats four miles.

On WEDNESDAY the 10th of October, a JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of TWENTY GUINEAS, for three and four years old colts and filleys, to give three pounds to filleys. The horſe winning the firſt day, excluded running the ſecond. Heats two miles.

On THURSDAY the 11th, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of FORTY GUINEAS, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, the horſes winning the Jocky Club Purſes excepted; to carry weight agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club. Heats four miles.

Any horſe winning two clear heats, to be entitled to the purſe. Three horſes to ſtart for the ſubſcription purſe, or no race. Entrance eight dollars.

The riders to be dreſſed in ſilk jackets, jockey caps and half boots.

The horſes to be entered each day preceding the race with Mr. George Mann, and to ſtart each day at 12 o'clock preciſely. Proper judges will be appointed for the race.

1

THE property of Thomas H. Egan, Eſquire, advertiſed for ſale on the firſt of October, is poſtponed on account of the election being held on that day, to ſome future time of which due notice will be given in the paper.

1 PETER EMERSON.

Allegany county, Auguſt 1, 1792.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by the ſubſcriber, a dun MARE, about 14 hands high, about nine or ten years old, a ſtar and ſnip, natural pacer, no perceivable brand. The owner is deſired to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

2 JOHN GRIMES.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing betwixt two and three hundred acres, in Prince-George's county, on the eaſt ſide of the Eaſtern Branch, about four miles from the federal city, and the ſame diſtance from Bladenſburg; there is a good meadow on it, and ſome houſes. Application may be made to Mr. RICHARD POSIONBY, in Bladenſburg, or to the ſubſcriber, in Piſcataway. tf

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

November 23, 1791. 37

To the VOTERS of Anne-Arundel and Prince-George's counties.

GENTLEMEN,

MY addreſs comes to you, not cloaked with the ſophiſtry and ingenuity of a lawyer, nor is it aided by the artifice of a ſpeculator, but its the genuine language of a heart that throbs within the breaſt of an honeſt planter. From the ſolicitations of my friends, I am induced to make you a tender of my ſervices as a delegate for the ſecond diſtrict; this may be a matter of more moment than you may imagine. It is your duty, Sirs, to come forward on the preſent occaſion, and make every exertion to elect a man of unblemiſhed character—Let him be a man of independent principles—Let him be a man of ſound judgement—Let him be a man noted for his aſſiduity, induſtry and ſobriety—Let him be a man of the ſame occupation with yourſelves; for believe me, intereſt is the energetic—intereſt, I ſay, is the main ſpring by which all men are actuated—Then your beſt, your only ſecurity, is to elect a man whoſe intereſt and yours are inſeparable; who, to give a vote that would injure you, muſt eſſentially injure himſelf.

I have no other occupation under the canopy of the Heavens but the cultivation of my lands—The whole of my property is veſted in lands and negroes, the production of which is tobacco and wheat—This then, Sirs, makes me a faſt friend to the planter—this then, Sirs, makes me a faſt friend to the farmer.

I flatter myſelf theſe are reaſons ſufficient to evince every impartial reader that its his intereſt to give my ſcale the preponderancy; and ſhould I be ſo happy as to be elected by the voters of this diſtrict, I do, in the moſt ſolemn manner, pledge the ſacred honour of a gentleman, that the beſt of my abilities ſhall be devoted to your ſervice—It ſhall be my firſt, my laſt, my only ſtudy, to ſupport your government, to make you a free, independent, and happy people.———This is the pure language of him who has the honour to ſubſcribe himſelf,

Your moſt obedient, and, I ſincerely hope,

Humble ſervant,

RICHARD A. CONTEE.

2

NOTICE,

THAT I intend to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly of Maryland to releaſe me from my embarraſſments, being unable to pay my juſt debts.

3 GIDEON CLARK.

George-Town, Kent county, Aug. 20, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a MINISTER of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH is wanting in the pariſh of St. MARGARET'S WESTMINSTER.

w6 CHARLES WATERS.

Anne-Arundel county, September 11, 1792.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends to make application to the next ſeſſion of aſſembly for an act of inſolvency to releaſe him from debts which he is unable to pay.

3 JOSEPH WOOD.

Maryland, Frederick county, Frederick-Town Gaol, Aug. 29, 1792.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, at their ſeſſion in November next, to liquidate and adjuſt her claim againſt the ſaid ſtate.

Mary Anne Elizabeth Priſley.

September 4, 1792. 3

I DO hereby, in obedience to the directions of the court, give notice, that a repreſentation of the ruinous ſituation of the public gaol of Kent county will be laid before the next general aſſembly, to the end, that a law may be paſſed, ſhould the ſame be thought neceſſary, for erecting a new one at the expence of ſaid county. By order of the court,

BEN. CHAMBERS, clk.

Kent county, July 29, 1792. 3

THE OFFICERS of the MARYLAND LINE who have diſpoſed of their certificates at a depreciated value prior to the eſtabliſhment of funds by the United States for their payment, are requeſted to meet at Annapolis on the ſecond TUESDAY in October next, at which time propoſitions will be laid before them from the officers of the Maſſachuſetts and other lines of the late army of the United States. 4

*** The Printers of the different papers in this ſtate are requeſted to inſert the above in their papers.

Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 23, 1792.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, on the Head of South river, a red COW, marked with a crop and ſlit in the right ear, and a crop, with an under bit, in the left. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

3X OSBORN WILLIAMS.

Three Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, at Pig-Point, this morning, a negro woman named HET, and her child named PRISS, formerly the property of Mr. John Tydens. Whoever will deliver the ſaid negroes to me ſhall receive the above reward.

JOHN GROVES.

P. S. I forewarn all perſons from hiring or entertaining the ſaid negroes. J. Groves.

Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 27, 1792. 3X

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, or to THOMAS and EDWARD TILLARD, for dealings at this place, are once more moſt earneſtly called on for payment; ſuch as have been neglectful, and do not now make reaſonable payments, or by the cloſe of the preſent inſpection at fartheſt, may expect ſuits without further notice, or reſpect to perſons.

THOMAS TILLARD.

Pig-Point, 8th Auguſt, 1792. 3X

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of Dr. DAVID CLARK, late of Prince-George's county, are requeſted to bring them in to the ſubſcriber, in order that they may be adjuſted; perſons who are indebted to the above eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given.

THOMAS CLARK, Executor.

July 22, 1792. 5

To be HIRED,

An excellent Woman Cook,

SHE is honeſt and induſtrious, and well qualified, from conſtant and conſiderable employment in her line of buſineſs, to manage the affairs of a kitchen.—She has one female child, who muſt be taken with her. Inquire of THE PRINTERS.

September 6, 1792. 3

Sixteen Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending the three following NEGROES, who broke gaol on the night of the 6th inſtant, to wit: Negro HERCULES, who was condemned to work at the wheel-barrow for four years; he is about ſix feet high, has thick lips, a bold look, likely and well made, about thirty years of age; had on when he broke gaol an oſnabrig ſhirt and negro cotton breeches, neither ſtockings nor ſhoes.———Negro CHARLES, committed as a runaway, who ſays he belongs to THOMAS ADAIR, of Calvert county, a well made likely negro man, exactly five feet ſix inches and an half high; had on when he broke gaol an oſnabrig jacket with ſleeves, one ditto ſhirt, ſtriped linen trouſers, and a red linen handkerchief, which he wears on his head.———Negro WILL, a lad about fourteen or fifteen years old, committed as a runaway, who ſays he belongs to Mrs. CHAPMAN, of Charles county; he is about five feet high; had on when he broke gaol a very dirty oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers. The above reward will be given for the three, or TEN DOLLARS for HERCULES, if he is brought to this place, or confined in any gaol in the ſtate, and THREE DOLLARS each for CHARLES and WILL, if brought to this place.

WILLIAM D. BEALL, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

Upper Marlborough, September 7, 1792.

Upper Marlborough, September 10, 1792.

On Friday the 12th of October next, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises,

THE subscriber's plantation, commonly called CHURCH'S OLD FIELDS, containing 280½ acres of stiff level land, well watered and wooded, and which, from its quality and situation, may, at a very moderate expence, be made a beautiful and productive farm; it is most advantageously situated, being near the main road leading from Annapolis to Bladensburg, 5 miles from the latter and 24 from the former, 10 miles from the capitol or house of congress, 11½ from the president's palace, 12½ from George-town, and 7 from the outlines of the federal city; few places can be better calculated for a gentleman's country seat, and those who may with to possess one for themselves or their posterity near the seat of government of the United States, will probably never meet a more favourable opportunity, nor could an industrious farmer reasonably with a better market than is to be met with in the many towns that surround it in all directions at convenient distances. Three years credit will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond on interest with approved security, the indulgence of credit to be forfeited if the interest be not paid in three months after it becomes due. Mr. ANTHONY PAGE, living on the Annapolis road, near the premises, will shew the land.

2 THOMAS GLISSAN.

N. B. Should it suit the purchaser, one half of the purchase money will be received in young orderly negro men, at a reasonable valuation.

Cambridge, September 10, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general assembly, at the next session, to make the road leading from EASTON to AKERS'S FERRY a public road down to the water, and to condemn a piece of land at the said ferry for the purpose of a ferry house.

2

Caroline county, September 3, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, to obtain an act to confirm his title to a tract of land, lying and being in Talbot county, called The ADDITION, which is claimed by him in virtue of a contract for the sale thereof by JAMES DICKINSON, deceased, the attorney in fact of the late ANTHONY RICHARDSON, a British subject, to the father of the late ANDREW MEIN.

2 PETER EDMONDSON.

Calvert county, September 10, 1792.

THE subscriber being unable to pay his debts gives notice, that he intends petitioning the general assembly of this state, at their next meeting, to pass an act of insolvency in his favour.

2 GAVIN HAMILTON SMITH.

Cæcil county, State of Maryland, September 7, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of this state, to confirm my right to part of a tract of land, late the property of JOHN and MARGARET SMITH, which was conveyed to me by JAMES SCOTT, lying in this county, and is part of a tract of land called NEW MONSTER.

3 JAMES COCHRAN.

Maryland, Frederick county, Frederick-town gaol, August 29, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application to the next session of assembly for an act of insolvency to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

2 GEORGE ADAMS.

Charles county, September 4, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to discharge him from debts which he is unable to pay.

2 EDWARD W. BOSWELL.

To the Public.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at its next session, for an act to appropriate the free-school land of Anne-Arundel county to the purpose of teaching reading, writing and arithmetic, to poor orphans, and other children of the said county, whose nearest relations are incapable of affording them the benefit of such an education.

It is proposed, that the said land be sold; that the money arising from the sale be added to the money already raised by voluntary contribution, and by the late orphan school lottery, and that the whole be vested in trustees for carrying into effect the benevolent design, for which the said lottery was instituted. See No. 2312 of the Maryland Gazette, published May 5, 1791.

Annapolis, July 9, 1792. 4

Dorchester county, July 12, 1792.

THE subscriber being unable to pay his debts, gives notice, that he intends petitioning the general assembly of this state, at their next meeting, to pass an act of insolvency in his favour.

6X EDWARD SMITH.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland for an act to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

6 WILL. LEIGH.

Charles county, July 29, 1792.

Baltimore, August 28, 1792.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the court of chancery of Maryland, will be SOLD, by PUBLIC AUCTION,

THE following valuable PROPERTY, belonging to the estate of the late JONATHAN HUDSON, deceased, to wit:

On THURSDAY, September 27th, next, if fair, on the premises, that grist-mill and mill-seat, together with 85 acres of land, more or less, known by the name of *Mill Lot* and *Molly's Habitation*, formerly the property of Peter Shepherd, lying about three miles from Ryster's-town, and twenty miles from Baltimore-town—The situation of this mill is very favourable for either country work or merchant's flour, and has a plentiful stream of water. At same time and place, will be sold, about 207 acres of unimproved land, more or less, part of *Griffith's Delight*, on the Beaver-Dam, and adjoining the land of Samuel Manning; also, *Wee Bits Enlarged*, containing 100 acres of land, more or less, purchased of William Ellicroat.

On FRIDAY forenoon, 28th of September, at Ryster's-town, will be sold, *Wall's Inheritance*, containing by deed 685 acres, about seven miles from Ryster's-town, and near to the road leading to M'Allister's-town; this tract will be divided into two or three lots, as may best suit the purchasers.

On MONDAY, the 8th of October next, at Yate's and Campbell's vendue, that beautiful and healthy spot known by the name of *Hunting-Ridge*, containing about 550 acres, six miles from Baltimore, on the main road to Frederick-town, commanding one of the finest prospects in the state of Maryland; there are a good dwelling house and kitchen, milk-house, &c. on the land; this is calculated to make an elegant summer retreat for a private family.

On THURSDAY, the 11th day of October, at Mr. Mann's tavern, in Annapolis, that valuable estate, lying on Herring Bay, in Anne-Arundel county, called *Bennett's Island* and *Island Addition*, commonly known by the name of *Holland's Island*, containing near 800 acres of land, abounding with choice timber, a sure proof of the fertility of the soil, and is happily situated for both fish and fowl in their respective seasons; also, *Carter Bennet*, adjoining the above, containing about 300 acres of good farming land, capable of producing excellent wheat, corn or tobacco; this land lies high, and commands a beautiful prospect of the Chesapeake. These two tracts will be sold together or separate, as may be most convenient to purchasers.

On TUESDAY, the 16th of October, on the premises, that tract of land called *Panomato*, or *Back Creek*, in Cæcil county, containing about 400 acres, more or less, lying about six miles from Charles-town, where the Rev. Mr. Thompson formerly lived; on this tract is some good meadow, and more may be made.

On FRIDAY, the 19th of October, on the premises, all the undisposed part of *Sophia's Garden Regulated*, being that tract now in the tenure of William Germain, lying about seven miles from Baltimore-town, containing about 110 acres of land; also, 35 acres of unimproved land, adjoining the same.

Further descriptions of any of the above property is deemed unnecessary, as it is expected and wished that persons disposed to purchase, may view the same previous to the sale—the terms of which are, the fifth part of the purchase money to be paid immediately on confirmation of the sale by the chancellor; one half of the remainder payable in one year, on bond bearing interest, with two approved securities; the remaining half in two years, with bond and interest as aforesaid.

4X MARGARET HUDSON, Trustee.

In Chancery,

Aug. 23, 1792.

ON the application to the chancellor, by a petition in writing, of JOSEPH H. JONES, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal or mixed, to which he is any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition;—It is thereupon, by the chancellor, adjudged and ordered, That the said Joseph H. Jones appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, on the twenty-third day of October next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attornies, the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property as aforesaid; and that, in the mean time, he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the news-papers of Messrs. Green at Annapolis before the 7th day of September next, and continued therein for the four following weeks.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

4

Wanted,

A HEALTHY active NEGRO WOMAN, who has been accustomed to be employed as a laundress, and can be well recommended; for whom a good price may be had on application to

J. MURRAY.

Annapolis, July 25, 1792. 6

WANTED,

A wet and dry NURSE,

Who can come well recommended.

INQUIRE OF THE PRINTERS.

THE Vestry of St. Paul's Parish, Prince-George's county, Maryland, intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly, to sell the glebe belonging said parish, to repair the parish church and other necessary gences for the benefit of said parish.

Signed by order,

4 JESSE HELLEN, Regist.

August 8th, 1792.

I INTEND to prefer a petition to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to compensate me for the real property of James Jenifer which was confiscated and sold.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

August 28, 1792. 3

John Hyde,

In Conduit-Street, opposite Mr. GEORGE M'... new building,

WHERE he carries on the BOOT and SHOE MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, in the neatest and most fashionable manner and on the lowest terms; having procured the number of the best workmen, he is enabled to carry on his business in the most extensive manner: he can, with pleasure, inform his friends and customers that he can serve them upon the most advantageous terms, and on the shortest notice, as he is and will always supplied with the very best materials, and determined to carry on his business with the greatest punctuality and dispatch. Gentlemen wishing to purchase negro shoes, may be supplied on the shortest notice with any quantity of the best quality, and on the most reduced prices. He also carries on the

Tanning and Currying Business

in all its various branches, in the neatest and best manner, where the best prices are given for raw and dry HIDES, and all orders for leather thankfully received and faithfully executed. He returns his sincere and grateful thanks to his friends and customers for the great encouragement he has experienced in those branches since his commencement, and hopes, by unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of their favours.

Annapolis, August 1, 1792. 7

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP under the firm of JOHN PETTY and CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent—All persons indebted to the said partnership for dealings at their Annapolis, Queen-Anne, Lower-Marlborough, and Port-Tobacco stores, are requested to make immediate payment to John Petty, Annapolis, Henry Barnes, at Port-Tobacco, and Robert Moore, in Lower-Marlborough, who will receive all claims against the said stores.

JOHN PETTY,
RICHARD YATES,
for self and
JOSEPH YATES.

3

*** Mr. Henry Barnes, at Port-Tobacco, and Mr. Robert Moore, at Lower-Marlborough, will continue to sell the goods at the said stores on the most reasonable prices, for cash or country produce. 6w

Annapolis, August 27, 1792.

August 27, 1792.

AGREEABLY to the constitution and form of government, an election will be held, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the first of October next, for the choice of four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next general assembly.

At the same time and place an election will be held for the purpose of choosing one member to represent the second district of this state in the congress of the United States.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

4

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county,

WILL BE EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE

On SATURDAY, the 29th day of September next, for cash, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the late dwelling plantation of John Hall, deceased,

SUNDRY horses, hogs, cows and sheep, with the household furniture.

All persons having claims against the estate of John Hall, are requested to exhibit them on the day of sale legally authenticated, for payment, and all those who are any ways indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

4X JOSEPH MARRIOTT, Jun. Adm'r.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we intend to apply to the next session of assembly, for an act to confirm the title of part of two tracts or parcels of land lying in Queen-Anne's county, called St. MARTIN'S and BRAMPTON containing in the whole 152½ acres of land, which was heretofore sold by a certain Walter Meads to Colonel Jan Fontleroy, and by him sold to James Jones deceased.

DEKAR THOMPSON, administrator of GRIFFITH [illegible]
ISABEL JONES, widow of [illegible]
JAMES WOOTERS and REBECCA his wife, and JAMES JONES, representatives of the said JAMES JONES deceased.

5

ANNAPOLIS:
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